## IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

### Proceedings of the Bogus Legislature.

PROBLAYERY CONVENTION TO BE HELD.

GOV. GEARY OBJECTS IN VAIN

### MANSAS TO BE A SLAVE STATE.

Frem Our Special Correspondent.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Feb. 14, 1857. The bill for taking the census and providing for the elect on of Delegates to the Convention has become a law, so far as both branches of the Legislalature are concerned. It passed the Council yesterday by a unanimous vote, having been kept in that body for reconsideration till that time. Mr. Christian, in voting for it, said that he did not soprive of it is its present condition; that he would rather have allowed the Governor to appoint the censustakers, and would have liked to have had one of the three Judges at each election to be a Free-Soder; but there had been wiser and older heads at the framine of it ban his, and he should vote for it.

It passed the House this foren ion by a vote as decided, although there was some little talk of amending it; but all opposition was withdrawn. It has been burried through thus to-day, in order to let the Governor have it. It is believed that he will sign it, but it be does not, they will have time to pass it over his veto.

Walle the bilt was before the Council on its final passage, Mr. McDonald admitted that the design was that the Constitution so framed should not be submisted to the people, by expressing his wish that there might be some action on this bill to provide for such a contingency as Congress sending the Constitution back to have it submitted to the people. He said that in case of such contingency, there should be a provision that only those entered in the lists as voting for the delegates should be voters on the Constitution, or that there should be some restriction as to a longer residence, which would amount to the same thing. "Otherwise," he said, "it would subject the party new in power in "the Territory to certain defeat."

Against this was urged the impropriety of providing for an unexpected contingency. Gen. C. ffee said that the Convention itself would have power to settle all such matters, and that it had been deeme i best to leave it to the Convention. And so the bill went through just as it was first reported.

On Tuesday next the House and Council will held a joint session to elect or appoint all the county and other Territorial officers in counties where they have not been previously appointed, or where there are vacancies. Prosecuting Attorneys for the three Districts of the Federal Territorial Court, as provided for by the recent bill that passed, will be appointed by this body. There is not a syllable about relaxing this usurping tyranny, and allowing the people to elect this own officers. Even the Pre-Slavery residents have to submis to this in order to keep the Free State men from having any hand in the Government, local or otherwise.

A bill has passed the Council giving the County Judges of Probate extended jurisdiction. It extends their jurisdiction in civil action to debts of \$1,000, and gives them criminal jurisdiction for all mademeanors where the penalty is fine or imprisonment. In order to fac litate the criminal jurisdiction of this begus County Court it is not to be required that the parties thus tried before them are to be Indicted, nor is it provided that they stall have the benefit of a Jury. The cases are in the discretion of the Court solely. It is provided that the distriet presecuting attornies (to be elected next Tuesday by the Legislature) shall each be allowed to appoint a Deputy in each County, this Deputy to be approved by the bogus County Judge. Toe public presecutor shall by himself or these Deputies atland before these Probate County Courts and prosecute all criminal cases. This oill will go through the other House and become a law. It will be at once seen that this bill establishes a buge Indicial tyranny. These County Judges so far are, as a general thing, the most worthless men in their Bogas Legislature, and are destitute, as a rule, of local anowledge, fairness, temperance and many hopor. It is fearful to contemplate the amount of muchief that may be inflicted by this violent partisan proceeding. These Course have not the life and death power; but they can be most form dable weapons of persecution against the Free State settlers, and it is for this express purpose the law

I subjoin the bill for making Kansas a Slave State TERRITORY OF KANSAS.

An act to provide for the taking of a census and election for Delegates to Convention. Introduced by Mr. —. Ordered to be printed, Jan. 29, 184.

De disnacted by the Greener and the Legislatice Assembly of the Territory of Annels.

SECTION 1. Foat for the purpose of making an equivalent of the territory of Annels.

meration of the inhabitants entitled to vote under to provisions of this act, an apportionment and an elac-tion of members of a Convention, it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs of the several counties in Kansos Torri-tory, and they are hereby required, between the tret day of March and the first day of April, 1807, to make an enumeration of all the f ee male innabitants, citizens of the United States over twenty one years of age, and an enumeration of all the free main importants, citizons of the United States over twenty one years of age, and all other white persons actually residing within their respective counties, and for this purpose shall have power to appoint one or more deputies to assest in such dities, not to exceed one in each municipal township, each of whom before entering upon his office shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and fastinuity and imparisally discharge the duties imposed on him by this act according to the best of his said and judgment; which took or affirmation shall be administered to then ever ally, and be duly cettified by a Judge or Clerk of the Limited Court or the United States, or Judge or Clerk of the Limited Court or the United States, or Judge or Clerk of the Limited Court or the United States, or Judge or Clerk of the Probate Court for the everal counties, or by a Justice of the Feace, and filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Territory.

Sec. 2. In case of any vacancy in the office of Sheriff, the duties imposed upon such Sheriff by his actual devalve upon and be performed by the Judge of Probate Court of the county in which such vacancy may exist, who may applied deputies not to exceed the both Sheriff ane Probate Judge in any county shall be or become vacant, the Governor shall appear to be been the shall have the same costly and officers and the requirements of this act as applied to Sheriffe.

the requiremen's of this aut as applied so

SEC 3. It shall be the duty of the Sheriff Probate Judge, or person appointed by the Governor as herein provided, in each county or election district, on or be-face the 10th day of April ness, to fic in the office of

face the 10th day of April next, to file in the office of the Probate Judge for such courty or election district, a full and complete list of all the qualified veter rost-deat in his said county or election district on the lat day of April, 1857, which has asaid exhibit in a tair and legible hand, the names of all such legal vieters.

But 4. It shall be, and is hereby made, the duty of each Probate Judge, upon such returns below nade, whichest delay to cause to be posted at three of the one of public places in each election precised in his county in public places in each election precised in his county in the cause district one copy of such last of qualified today, to the each that every lababilizat may happen the name and apply to said Probate Judge to correct any error he may find therein, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Buc. 5. Said Probate Judge shall remain in session y, Sundays excepted, from the time of receiving more until the first day of May next, at such as as shall be most converient to the inpatitions of the county or election district, and proceed to the in-spection of said returns, and hear, correct and finally determine according to the facts, without unnecessary

delay, all questions concerning the smission of any per sen from said returns or the improper insection of any name on an direturns and any other question affecting the integrity or ficelity of said returns, and for this pur-

The the st of returns and thy other queries a sheating the interprity or facely of said returns, and for this purpose their have power to administer on his and curaman witness a and compel their attendancs in such manner as said judge shall deem necessary.

See 6. That as a on as the said lists of legal voters shall thus have been revised and corrected, it shall be the duty of the several Probate Judges to make out full and fair copies there it, and without delay furnish to the Governor of the Territory one copy, and it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause copies thereof, distinguishing the returns from each country or election district to be printed and distributed generally among the inhabitants of the Territory, and one copy shall be deposited with the clock of each count of record or Probate Judge within the limits of said Territory, and are copy delivered to each judge of the election and at least three copies shall be posted up at such piace of voting.

irg. It shall be the duty of the Governor and Sac 7. It shall be the duty of the Governor and Secretary of the Territory so soon as the cause shall be completed and returns made, to proceed to make an apportionment of the members for a Convention, an our the different counties and election districts in said Territory, in the following manner: The whole number of legal voters shall be divided by sixty and the product of such division, rejecting any fraction of a unit shall be the ratio or rule of apportionment of members among the reveral counties or election district, and if any county or election district shall not have a number of legal voters thus ascortained equal to the ratio, it shall attacked to some adjoining county or district, and legal voters thus ascertained equal to the ratio, it shall be attached to some adjoining county or district, and thus form a representative district, the number of said voters in each county or district shall then be divided by the ratio, and the product shall be the number of representatives apportioned to such county or district, provided that the less in the number of members, caused by the fractions remaining in the several counties in the division of the legal voters there of, shall be compensated by assigning to so many counties or districts as have the largest fractions as many additional members as may be necessary to make the whole number of representatives exity.

tional members as may be necessary to make the whole number of representatives sixty.

Sec. 8. An election shall be held for members of a Convention to form a Constitution for the State of Knaras according to the apportnument to be made as aforesaid on the third Monday in June next, to be held at the various election predicts established in the Territory in accordance with the provisions of law on that subject; and at such election no person shall be recruited to your nucles his name shall specar upremitory in accordance with the state of the

. The Board of County Commissioners shall

said corrected list.

Sec. 9. The Board of County Commissioners shall appoint the places of voting for their respective constructs or election districts. They shall appoint three suitable persons to be Judges of Election at each place of voting. They shall cause a notice of the places of holeing elections in their respective countes or districts to be published and distributed in every election election; greater than the place of the places of holeing elections in their respective countes or districts to be published and distributed in every election. If any Judge of Election, so appointed, shall fail or refuse to perform the duties of his said office, the legal voters assembled at the place, and on the day appointed for said election, shall have the power to fill such vacancy by election among thomselves.

Sic. 10. The Judges of Election shall each, before entering on the discharge of his duties, make each or affirmation that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of Judge of the election according to law, which each or shall be administered by any officer antiorized to administer oaths. The clerks of election shall be appointed by the Judges, and shall take too like each or affirmation, to be administered by one of the Judges or by any of the officers aforceard. Duplicate returns of election shall be made and certified by the Judges and clerks, one of which shall be deposited with the Board of County Commissioners for the county or district in which the election is held, and the other shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Territory, and the can having the highest number of votes in his county or election district shall be the representative for such county or district. And in case of a tie or a context in which it cannot be satisfactorily determined who was duly elected, the Convention when assembled hall order a new election. was duly elected, the Convention when assembled shall

was duly elected, the Convention when assembled shall order a new election, as herein provided.

SEC, II. Every bons fire inhabitant of the Territory of Kanses, on the third Minday of June 1807, being a citizen of the United States over the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have resided three months next before said election in the county in which he often to vote, and no other person whatever, shall be entitled to vote at said election; and say person qualified as a voter may be a delegate to said Convention and no others.

and no others.

Sec. 12. All persons hereby authorized to take the

Sec. 12. All persons hereby authorized to take the ceasus or to assist in the taking thereof shall have power to administer oaths, and examine persons on oath in all cases where it may be necessary to the full and faithful performance of their duties under tole act. Sec. 13. If any person, by menaces, threats or force, or by any other unlawful means shall directly or inducedly attempt to influence any qualitied voter in giving his vote, or deter him from going to the polls or ossurb or hinder him in the free exercise of his right of suffrage at said election, the person so offending shall be adjugged guitty af a misdemeanor and punished by fine not less than \$500 or by imprisonment not less than three months nor more than ex, or by both.

by fine not less than \$500 or by impresonment not tess than three months nor more than six, or by both.

Sec. 14. That every person not being a qualified voter according to the provisions of this act, who shall vote at any election within said Ferritory, knowing that he is not entitled to vote; and every person who at the same or a different place, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and be positived by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor exceeding two hundred or by impresonment not less than three months, accessed they are about.

bor exceeding six, or both.

Src. 15. Any person shatsoever who may be charged with holding the election herein authorized who shall with bolding the election berein authorized who shall with ully and knowingly commit any feaudo irregularly whatever with the intent to hinder or prevent or defeat a fair expression of the popular vote in the said election shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by fine the seand dollars, and imprisonment not less than six months nor more than twelve months, or both.

Sic. 16. The designess thus elected shall assemble in Convention at the capital of sail Territory, on the first Monday of September next, and shall proceed to form Monday of September next, and shall proceed to form a Constitution and a State Government which shall one republicant in its form, for admission into the Union on an equal facting with the original States in all respects whatever, by the name of the State of Kansas.

SEC. 17. Said Convention, when assembled, shall elect a presiding officer and all other officers necessary of the transfer of the state of the members.

for the transaction of their business and the members and efficers of said Convention shall be entitled to receive the as ne compensation as the members and offi cers of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas Ter itory to be paid out of any in ney in the treasury, not other

whee appropriated.

Sac. 18. All sheriffs and other officers, for the discharge of the dutes required of them by this act, shall be entitled to receive four golders for each day they are necessarily employed.

Sac. 19 Designan shall constitute the First Election

Ske, 19 Dempire suar construct the Second, Atenian attrict, Brown and Neme's the Second, Atenian to Third; Leavenworth the Fourth, Jefferson the 6h; Cashoun the Sigh; Marshall the Seventry. Riley the Eighth, Johnson the Nin b; Douglas the Feth; Shawnee, Richardson and Davis the Escenth Lybins the Twellth: Frank is the Thi beenth; Weller Brackennege, Wise and Madison the Fourteenth Britten and Coffee the Fritzenth; Lian the Streenth; Anterson the Sevente nth; Hourbon, Malline Dirn and Allen the Eighteenth; Woodson, Wisson, Godfry, Georwood and Hunter the Ninetzenth.

Sac. 19, All votes given at the election herein pro-

viced for shall be trea roce.

NEC. 21. Returns of said enumeration shall be accord-

No. Legal Voters, lies and Others, Males Semales Total

LECOMPTON, Feb. 21, 1857. The Governor has resped the bogus Att for a Constitutional Convention in the following Message: GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL OF KANSAS PERRITORS

GESTIERS OF THE COUNCIL OF RASSAS PERSIONET:
After meture consideration of the bull entitled. An Act
"to provide for the Taking of a Cenera and Election." In Delegates to Convention," I am constrained to
return the same exibiton my approval.

Passing over other objections, I desire to call your
ericus attention to a majorial omission in the bull. I
right to the fact that the Legislature has taked to make
any provision to submit the Constitution, cheen framed
to the consideration of the people, for their ratification
or rejection.

The parties that a Convention one do no wrong and ight to be invested with sovereign power, and that its meritness have no right to judge of its acts, is extra-

ordinary and uncomble.

The history of Sare Constitutions, with scarcely an exception, will exhibit a uniform and sacred etherence to the ratio any rule of popular ratification.

The practice of the Federal and State Governments

in the accepts n of their respective Constitutions, excite itting the wiscom of the past, will furnish us with a safe and reliable rule of action.

and reliable rule of action.

The Federal Constitution was first proposed by a Convention of delayates from twalve it are, assembled in Philadelphia. This Constitution derived no authority from the first Convention. It was submitted to the from the first Convention. It was submitted to the various States fully discussed in all its features, and concurred in by the people of the States in conventions agenthed; and that no currence armed it with power and invested it with dispity. Article VII of the Constitution makes the ratio attach of nine States, these fourths of the number represented in the Convention, constant to its acontion.

cessential to the aumber represented in the Convention, essential to its acoption. In the adoption, not only of the Federal Constitution, but of searly all the State Constitutions, the popular ratification was made essential, and all amendments to those of most of the States are required to pass two

Legislatures, and then be submitted to the people for

their approval.

In Kentucky, especially, all amendments to the Constitution must pass two Legislatures, and for two years he submitted to the vote of the people, upon the quatter of Convention or no Convention, on the specific amendments proposed.

Treatise made by Embassadors are not bin Hing un il

mly ratified by their respective Governments, whose the they are embers of the Legislature or of Conventions are

he interest the legislate but the people, who have an inherent right to judge of the acts of their agents and com-denne or approve them as in their deliberate judgment ey may deem proper.

The fuldamentalism of a commonwes th, so insepara-

The furdamental is work commonwes to the character with the ranginess and prespectively the cinzers, cannot be too well discussed and cannot pass threigh too many orders of popular scritting. What delegates to Conventions may do, or what only cannot be known until they have assembled and developed their action. If the whole power he was added in them, without recourse over to the people, there is no guaranty that the popular wishes will be rairly and folls avarened.

no graranty that the popular wishes will be lairly and fully expressed.

A though the people may have voted for a Convention to form a Sta'e Constitution, yet they have by my just rule of construction, voted away the usual and universal right of ratification.

Special instructs us of vering every point arising in the formation of a Constitution, cannot be given in the elections preliminary to a Convention, and it is, therefore proper that the action of the Convention, no essently covering new ground, should be submitted to the people for their consideration.

The practical right of the people to ordein and establish Governments is found in the expressive and basatiful means ble to the Federal Constitution. We the

oful preamble to the Federal Constitution. "We, the

Let the Constitution of Kansas be ratified and estab-Let the Constitution of Kanass be ranned and established by the scients vote of the people, surrounded my such safeguards as will insure a fay; and unbrased at pression of the actual bons fide cuizens, and it will remain inviolably fixed in the affections of the people.

main inviolably fixed in the affections of the people.

In his report upon the Toombs bill, its distinguished author thus logically enumerates the various steps in the formation of a Constitution: "The prelimitary "meetings, the calling of the Convention; the appointment of delegates, the assembly of the Convention; the edition of the Convention; the contration of the Constitution; the voting on its "ratification; the election of officers under it." In the same report the author most justly remarks: "Whenever a Constitution shall be tormed in any Territory, preparatery to its admission into the Union as a State, justice the genius of our institutions the whole theory of our republican system, imperatively demay d that the voice of the people shall be fairly ex-

whole theory of our republican system, imperatively demand that the voice of the people shall be fairly expressed, and their will embodied in that fundamental law, without fraud or violence, or intimidation or any other improper or vilawful influence, and subject to no other restrictions than those imposed by the Constitution of the United States."

The voice of the people fairly expressed, and its embodiment in the fundamental laws, should be the earnest

desire of every cutzen of a republic.

But how can the voice of the people be fairly expressed, and their will be embodied in the organic law, unless that law, when made, be submitted to them to determine whether it is their will which the convention has proclaimed?

The leading idea and fundamental principle of our

has proclaimed?

The loading idea and fundamental principle of our orgain act, as expressed in the law itself was to leave the actual bong fide inhabitants of the Territory "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." The act confers almost unlimited power upon the people, and the only restretion imposed upon its exercise is the Constitution of the United States.

The great principle, then, upon which our free institutions rest, is the unqualified and absolute sovereignty of the people; and constituting, as that principle does, the most positive and essential feature in the great charter of our liberties, so it is better calculated than any other to give elevation to our hopes and dignity to our actions. So long as the people feel that the power to after the form, or change the character of the government abides in them, so long will they be impressed with that sense of security and of cignity which must ever spring from the consciousness that they be impressed with that sense of security and of every political evil, a corrective for every government abuse and uniquation.

"This principle must be upheld and misintailed at all hazards and at every sacrifice—maintained in all the power and uniquese, in all the breadth and depth of its utmost capacity and signification. It is not sufficent that it be acknowledged as a mere abstraction, or theory, or decrine, but as a practical, substantial, living reality, vital in every part.

The idea of surrendering the sovereignty of the Territory—the common property of the people of the several State—into the hands of the few who first change.

The idea of surrendering the sovereignty of the Territory—the common property of the people of the several States—into the hands of the few who first chance to wander into them is, to me a political novelty. Is it just that the Territories should exercise the rights of sovereign States until their condition and numbers become such as to entitle them to be admitted into the Union on an equality with the original States?

In speaking of the proper construction of the original act, its distinguished author remarks: "The act recognitions are the construction of the original states."

Union on an equality with the original States?

In speaking of the proper construction of the organic act, its distinguished author remarks: "The act recognizes the right of the people thereof, while a Territory, to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the Union States in the report before although with the original so soon as they should attain the requisite number of inhabitants, on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever.

In the report before although the author says: "The point upon which your Committee have enter tained to most serious and grave doubts in regard to the propriety of indoming this proposition relates to the propriety of indoming this proposition relates to the last that in the absence.

the propriety of indersing this proposition relates to the fact that in the absence of any ceasus of the inhabitants, there is reason to apprehend that the Territory cose not contain sufficient population to entitle them to demand admission under the treaty with France if we take the ratio of representation

for a member of Congress as the rule."
In accordance with the foregoing views, I remarked a my first message to your body that "the darability and imperative authority of a State Constitution, when the interests of the people require a State Grewhen the interests of the people require a State Giver ment, and a direct popular vote is necessary to give it sanction and effect, will be the proper occasion, once for a l, to decide the grave political questions which inderlie a well-regulated common wealth. And in another portion of the same insections of the same insection tions in their own way, and to distate that form of government which in their deliberate judgment may

e ceemed proper.

The expressions, "requisite number of inhabitants," rufficient population," and others of similar import, can have no other meaning than that given them by our leading state-men and by the common judgment of the country, to wit: "The ratio of representation for a Member of Congress."

The present ratio for a Member of Congress is 93,420 inhabitants. What then, is the present population of Karsas, or what will it be on the 15th of March next? as after that time no person arriving in the Territory as after that time no person arriving in the Territory

r. visions of this bill.

At the last October election the whole vote polled for

Delegate to Congress was 4,076, while the vois in favor of a Convention to frame a State Constitution was It is a well-known fact to every person at all conver-It is a well-newn fact to every person a sol convenient with the circumstances attending the last election, that the question of a State Government entered builties into the canvass and the small vote posled for a Convention is significantly indicative of the popular

nd fference on the subject.

No one will claim that 2 670 is a majority of the

No one will claim that 2 of 0 is a majority of the voters of this Territory, though it is a majority of those voting and it is conceded that those not voting are bound by the act of those who did.

The bill hower as the Toombe bull, but in several respects it offers from that oil, and in those particulum it does not turnish equal guaranties for fairness and it partiality. The former secured the appointment of n partiality. The former secured the appointment of ove importial Commissioners to take and correct the ove importial Commissioners to take and correct the emben, to make a proper apportionment among the several counties, and generally to superiate all thereimmaries so as to secure a fair election, while by the present hill all these is person duties are to be performed by the Probate Judges and Shariffs, elected by and owing alegiance to a party. It differs in other important particulars. The bilt of Mr. Foornis conterned valuable rights and provides upon this Particular, and provided means to pay the expenses of the Convention, while this bill does notices.

If we are disposed to avail ourselves of the wisdom of the past, we will pane sometime helors we throw off our territorial count for more present diremmenances.

of the past, we will passe constitute helors we thrue on an eteriterial count ion more present circumstances, by the adoption of a State Covernment.

The S are of Michigan remarked a Territory for five years after she had the requisite pupilistion, and so with other States; and when they were admitted they were strong enough in all the elements of material washin to be refl-supporting. And hence they knocked at the cour of the Union with that manly confidence which so the advantage and self-supporting the state of the court of the Union with that manly confidence which are not and self-supporting.

coor of the Union with that manly confidence which spoke of equality and self reliance.

Canfornts was admitted under penuliar and extraordinary circumstarces. Her rich mices of the preclous metals attracted a seeming population to ber aboves, and her isolated position from the parent Government, with her superabundant wealth, at once suggested the experiment of self government; and at the time her State Constitution was retified by the vote of the people the population of California entitied her to two representatives in Congress.

I observe by the Message of the Governor of Minno-

sets that the population of that thriving Territory ex weded 180 000. The taxable property am mote to be-tween \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000. And in view of tween \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000. And in view of these facts and of the large increase of agricultural processes each capital, a.e., the Governor favors a change from a Territory to a State Governor favors a change from a Territory to a State Governor favors a change from a Territory to a State Governor favors a change from a Constitution, that an act be passed for the taking of a census in April and for each other preliminary steps as are necessary, and that if the Constitution bar ratioad by the people at the next October election, it shall be presented to Congress in December following.

These facts urnich an additional argument why the Constitution should be submitted to the people, as the

majority, preferring a Ferritorial Government, and thinking a State Government premature, may desire to avail themselves of that opportunity to vote against

avail themselves of the opportunity of the same State Constitution whatever.

Burdered with heavy liabilities, without files to our lands, our public buildings unfinished our labs and court houses not erected, without money even to pay the expenses of a Convention, and just emerging from the disastrous effects of a most bitter dvil foud it seems the disastrous effects of a finest other own seed is seen in the unwise for a few thousand people, scarcely sufficient to make a good county. To discard the protecting and fostering case of a Government, ready to assist us with her treasures and protect us with her armies.

NOW, W. CEARY, Governor of Kansas Ternbury, Learning & T., Feb. 19, 1857.

This Message did not meet with much respect in the Legislature. The bill was taken up and passed over the Governor's head, and is now a law.

#### MARINE AFFAIRS.

WEECK OF THE SCHOONER EDWARD FRANCIS.

TUCKERTON, N. J., March 1, 1857. The schooner Edward Francis, Capt. Camp, from Great Egg Harbor, laden with glass, bound to New-York, came on Long Beach this morning at 4 c'clock. It is thought that she will be a total loss.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNDERWRITERS

AND MES, PATTON. We have been favored with a copy of the correspondence between the Underwriters and the heroid

pondence between the Underwriters and the heroid wife of Capt. Patton, late of the ship Neptune's Care Orrict of the Union Methal Instrumer Care New York, Feb. 18 1857.

Mrs. Mary A. Patton-Modam: In behalf of and as a Committee from the undersigned Underwriters on the ship Neythne's Car and cargo, on her late voyage from New-York to San Francisco, we have the pleasure of handing you a voluntary testimonial of \$1,000, as a small token of their high appreciation of sour private worth, and of your courage, skill and

pleasure of handing you a volunary expectation of \$1,000, as a small token of their high appreciation of your private worth, and of your courage, skill and energy in commanding and navigating in safety to her port of destination, the above vessel for upward of fifty days, and for many thousand miles after her commander, your respected hashand, had been prostrated by illness and utterly unable to aid or advise you in the management of the ship.

In all the varied painful or beautful positions in which any of your sex have been placed, we know of ne instance where the love and devotion of a wite has been more impressively portrayed than in your watch fulness and care of your husband during his long and painful illness; nor do we know of an instance on record where a woman has, from the force of circumstances, been called upon or assumed command of a large and valuable vessel and exercised a proper control over a large number of seamon, and hy her own shill and energy impressing them with a conditione and retiance, making all subordinate and obsellent to that command.

with an earnest hope that in returning to your home and friends, you win find your own health im-proved and that your husband may at least be free from pain and soff ring, and wishing all the blessings and comforts which this world can afford, and which

merit.

th great respect, your obselfent servatis.

F. S. LATHROP. Committe
JOHN H. LYELL, in head!
L. D. JONES. of the
Ariantic Mutual Insurance Company.

Moreantic Matual Insurance Company.

Moreantic Matual Insurance Company.

Pacific Mutual Insurance Company.

Pacific Mutual Insurance Company.

Pacific Mutual Insurance Company.

Others Mutual Insurance Company.

Others Mutual Insurance Company.

Others Mutual Insurance Company.

Others Mutual Insurance Company.

Boston, Feb. 25, 1801.

T. Merri P. S. Letbron, John H. Levil, J. D. Jones, 1802. Committee of the New-York Inverses: Officer of Gratification of the New-York Inverses: Officer of Gratification of the 18th inst. and it is with mingled sensations of gratinde and embarrament that I leave my post as a watcher by my husband's sick bed to reply. I am sincerely grateful to you and to all those you represent for the very kind expressions of sympathy and for the theorem which you have transmitted to me in their behalf. I feel very sensibly, gentlemen that kindness which has prompted you to commend the manner in which I have sendewored to perform that which recented to me, under the circumstances, only the plain dury of a wife toward a good husband stricken dewn by twhat we now fear to be; a hopeless disease, and to perform for him as well as I could those duries which he could not perform for himself, especially when it was to carry out his own expressed wish. But I am at the same time seriously embarrased by the fear that you may have overestimated the value of these services, because I feel that without the services of Mr. Hare, the record officer, a good reamon, and the hearty croperation of the men to aid our endeavors, the ship would not have arrived safely at her devined port.

Be assured, gentlemen, that through all the trials

Be assured, gentlemen, that through all the trials which may be before me and while I live, your consti-erate kindness will ever be held it thankful remem-brance, by yours, very respectfully.

MARY A. FATTON.

NAVAL.

the Naval Department for the Coast Survey service was about to start upon a short trial to p on Thursday n orning; but upon getting up steam, a defective place was discovered in the boiler, which ob |ged them to wait and repair the defect.

# THE MON. CHARLES SUMNER.

There was a very pleasant company at the house of JOHN JAT, erg., Fifth Avenue, on Friday evening, to to honor to the presence of Senator Summer, the guest of Mr JAY. Colonel FREHONT and Lady, Mr. GEORGE SCHEER, ALFRED PELL esq., and others were present, and during the evening Mr. Summer received the congratulations of Delegations from the Young Mea-Republican General Committee, and the Republica Central Union. In behalf of the Special Committee from the former, Mr. McConmick, Chairman, ad-

diesed Mr. Sumper as follows, v z: Estermed Sin: In behalf of our mesociates, the ESTREMED SIR: In behalf of cut mesonates, the members of the Young Men's Republican General Committee, we have great plessare in waiting upon you at this time, to bear to you the hearty granulations of the Republican Young Men of the City and County of New York, upon your comparative recovery from the tedious and paintul illness by which you have been so long proctrated. We also take occasion to assure you of our continued high appreciation and admiration or your manly and particule course in our national councils. Undersating as the North Star, it has ever been colls. calls. Underlating as the Notice Star, in sever the same at and unwearying in the honest delense of Freedem at d the highest rights of man. You have suffered—ayo, terribly—and to fled hard in a just cause, but happily not in vain, siready we witness the good fruits of your self denying labors, and the facure gives abund ant promise of the richest harvest.

Hay a kind Providence spars you health and

streng h yet many years, and may you continue to wold high and press on ward the standard of Liberty, there by hencring alire the age and the Republic.

In reply, Mr. SCHNER estd Sir I thank you beartily for your kind words. I sm glad the young men of this great city have entired in the battle for Freedom. I sesure you they have my beattlest sympathy, and I shall be glad to render them every service in my power. For the delegation from the "Central Union," Mr.

MANIERE said:

Senator Sunner: We, too, are delighted in welcome you to one city, and to take you by the head as one above course we ardently admire and desire to emulais. We rejuce at your increased strength, and hope you may had complete health in your trup to Europe, and it your return be ready for the severest duties of your high position.

M. Sunner. Mr. SUMNER returned thanks, and reiterated his glad-

ness at the activity of the true Republican spirit in New-York. He could but count it natural for the courg men to be for Freedom, and he who was other wise was little less than a moneter. After a contial shaking of the hands with the Senator and the "greet Pathfinder," the delegations adjourned to pay their tespects to Commissary-General Ward and B. F. Menierre, esq., by whom they were most hospitably

He is not yet so well as we had keped to find him, but he is sangaine that the sea voyage and the genta chine of southern France will seeme to him his wenter strength. We trast he may not be disappointed. HIS DEPARTURE.

On Sa'urday at 12} o'clock he sailed for Europe per steamship Palton. He was heartily cheezed by a hirge

company of social and political friends, who had con? gregated upon the pier to witness the departure of one of America's noblest statesmen from his native sh res. A salute of thirty-or e guns was fired in his honor, under the direction of a Committee from the "Young

Men's Central Republican Union At the mement of his departure Mr. Summer appeared in good spirits, though evidently not yet in the enjoy-

ment of his former physical strength.

THE MURDERED SOLDIER.

CORONER'S INQUISITION. Coroner Perry had an inquest at Governor's Island on the body of Patrick Farrell the United States salder, whose death was the result of ruffianism, as preyourly reported in THE TRIBUNE. The evidence ad duced went to show that deceased and two of his companiors on the Island obtained leave of absence, after

hich they came to this city, and meeting come friends, a hibed quite too freely. While in an oblivious state the trio started for their marrers by way of Bro klyn, and reaching street, they came in collision with a ready or two one of whom struck Farrell on the best with a shing shit or other like weapon. He was felled to the pavement in an almost incomble condition, and is that state removed to a small boat and conveyed across the river to the fort.

The testimony failed to indicate who the mur lerer was; and, owing to the interiorded state in which the companions of Farrell were at the time the assault was committed, they would be unable to identify the assailant even if confronted with him. Drs. Weltje and Guild made a pest mortem examination on the body of the deceased, and found a fracture of the skull suffi-

cient to cause death.

On the evidence developed, the Jury rendered a ver-On the evidence developed the duty rendered a ver-det of "Death by loginics received at the hands of "some persons to them unknown, on Sunday after-noon March 1, 1857.
Further efforts will be made to arrest and bring to justice the villain who committed this marder.

## CITY ITEMS.

Yesterday was beautifully clear and painfully cold. The wind was moderate in strength and excrutiating in keepness; the dust lively, but endurable.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETT'S CONCERT.-The Philharmonic Society gave the third concert of this their fifteenth season, at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening. The programme was:

Mile Marie De Roode.

MILE Sylphid.

M. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER

Overture to "Egmont," in F Minor.... L Vos Brethover

The conductor was Mr. Theodore Eisfeld. The orchestra was 82 strong. The work of Schuman will be all the more prized now that he is deat. We have little to say about symphonies constructed on the classic pattern, or with some sufference after that plan, ana yeis baving been pretty well exhausted.

Mad. Marie de Roode has a good deal of merit as a es prane. She has much facility in the upper region of her voice, at d throws it out with a force that makes her readily heard. Though not creating enthusiasm, ste was well received.

Mr Mollenbauer played admirably his places. He is well known to the community as one of our most accomplished violinists. The overture, by Rietz, is a good compos-

of cazzling point, but well written. It is deficient in color, however, the violisism predominating too much. The noble composition of Weber was particularly aceptable. In it comes the sir adopted for the overture of Oberon, which is one of the most striking emanations of Weber's mind. The violes were cut down to a marzemus standard, so as not to overlay the voice, and their obligate effects were poor.

The overture to ' Egmont," concluding the performarce, is too well known to need notice. The house was good, and the attention given satisfactory. The appleu e for the symphonies and evertures small, bu beral otherwise

TEMPERANCE GATHERISG .- A large number of bi drep and you be including some eatile schools, assembled at the Broadway Tabernacle on Saturday atterm on, to be addressed by Peter Sinclair of Scotland. Wm. E. Docge presided, and prayer was offered by he Rev. T. L Cuyler. Many parents and teachers came with the children, and seemed much to enjoy the

Yrasr -" A Country Cork," writing upon "the bread question " says she cannot make good bread because she cannot always get good yeast where she lives, in the interior of Indiana, and asks THE TRIBUSE

"With many thanks for the information already received through the cotumns of The Trinune, I respectfully ask for this much more.

A COUNTRY COOK."

Madam, you shall have it—here it is: Take 3 onceof good fresh hope, 3; pounds of rye flour, 7 pounds of Irdian corn meal and one gallon of water. Kub the hope so as to separate them. Put them into boiling water and boil ha f an hour. Strain the liquor through a fine seive into an earthern vessel. While hot, put in the rye floor, stirring the liquor well and quickly, as it goes in. Next day, put in the Indian meal sturing it well, and the mess will be stiff dough. Knesd it well as you would pie- rust; so'l it out to the thickness at about a third of an isch, and cut it up into cakes with a tumbler or something else, and lay the cakes on a clean board or a tin, and put them to dry in the sun. Turn them every day; let them receive no wet; and they will become as hard as ship businet. Store them in a hag or box, perfectly free from damo. When you bake take two cakes and crack and put them into hos water over night in a vessel near the fire place, where they will dissolve by morning, and then you use them in setting your sponge (as it is called), as you would use the yeast of beer; and these yeast-rakes may be kept just as long as you desire.

RETURN OF MILITARY AND PUREMEN FROM THE IN-EGUBATION-THE ALBANY BURGESS CORPS AND THE CHARLESTOWS CITY GUARD-RECEPTION OF HOW-ARD ENGINE -On Saturday the Albany Burgess Corps of Albany, Charlestown City Guard of Massa chusetts, and Howard Engine Company of this city, eturned from Washington in high spirits and all seemingly well pleased with their excursion during the The Albany Burgess Corps anived in town at 6 a.m.,

laying left Philadelphia in the "Orticale" at I cleck Saturday morning. The Corps expressly deined receiving any attention from our dry compares. Although several preffered their services. On anding at the foot of Contlandt atreet the Corps narched to the As'or House where they breakfasted ate at 11:15 a. m. took the Hadson River express train for home. A large number of the City Guard in interes' diese attended the Corps to the care. The Burgess Corps speak in the warmest terms of the kinders they received in Philadelphia, Buitimore and Washington. I the latter city they were received by the National Guard, who entertained them during the Insugnration ceremonies. In Baltimore the Light Guard received them, and in Philadelphia Gen. C.d. walacers begade did them a similar honor. The Philadelphia Graye also took the Corps in charge and gave them a salute in parting. The Charlesown City Goard arrived in town on

Saturday evering by the Camden and Ambus route and put up for the night at Tammany Hotel Yesterday meraing the Guard attended divine service at Dr. Chapin's church. Although their movements were well krown, no notice has been taken of this fine Company or any courtesies proffered, notwisetanding the fact that they purpose remaining in the city until this afternoon, when they take the Sound boat for Norwich, and thence home. To the discredit and shame of our

The New-England residents of Washington presented the Guard with a valuable gold medal, one ade of

City military, not even an escort was offered the Goard

which was a medallion likeness of Washington and the reverse bore the inscription:

THE CHARLESTOWN ( WASS ) CITY GUARD, NEW-ENGLAND RESIDENTS OF WASHINGTON.

Major Ben Perley Poore made the presentation speech, which was fittingly responded to by Capt. Petrce on behalf of the Guard. In Sahimore the City Grays, Capt. Warner, received them and acted as their scert to the cars; and in Philadelphi's the Washington Blues, Lieut. Wood commanding, were their enter-tairers. In New-York slove they have been neglected.

The members of Howard Engine Company No. 34, on their arrival in this city on Saunday evening recrived a hearty welcome home, and a grand demonstration was made on the occasion by the members of the Fire Department. The scene at the foot of Courtlandt street upon the arrival of the Philadelphia train was a very animated one. Over a thousand firemen, in contome, were on the ground with their apparatus and terches, and hundreds more in cargens dress. Upon the arrival of the boat from Jersey Cit, with the Howand Company on board, cheer after cheer rent the air, After this welcome a procession was formed and the ne of march taken up Courtland street to Broadway. brough Fulton and Nassau streets, across the Park, up Broadway, and through Bleecker street to Caristopber street, the quarters of the Company. The following Companies united in the "Welcome Home

ing Companies united in the "Welcome Home Band.

Engine Company No. 44, with apparatus. Band.

Howard Engine Company No. 54, with apparatus. Band.

Manhattan Engine Company No. 54, with apparatus. Hose Company No. 8, with apparatus. Hose Company No. 10, with carriage. Hose Company No. 10, with carriage. Perry Hose Company No. 21, with apparatus. Pands J-be Engine Company No. 38, with apparatus. Protection Engine Company No. 38, with apparatus. Protection Engine Company No. 22, with apparatus. Band.

Priendship Engine Company No. 12, with apparatus.

Priendship Ensine Company No. 12, with apparatus Hook and Ladder Company No. 12, with apparatus Cinton Hose Company No. 17, with carriage. Preparatory to being escorted to their quarters the etuning Company partook of a colletion in Broadway, near Eighth atreet. Not withstanding the Isteness of the hour at which the procession passed the streets

were filled with people. The members of Howard Company speak in the highest terms of their brethren in the neighboring cities, tarough which they passed. The Philadelphia Bulletin of the 7th instant gives the following account of the reception of the New-York Fire Company in Independence Hall:

the following account of the reception of the New-York Fire Company is Independence Hall:

"About 104 o clock this morning Mayer Vaux welcomed the Howard Fire Company o' New York on the part of the municipal authorities of Philadelphia. The guests were introduced to his Honor by Major Peter Fritz. In a few words, Mayor Vaux then hospitably welcomed the visitors and after suggesting that they had doubtless found the Fire Department of Philadelphia the guests of a portion of which they had been, roll of the americas and courtesies of the alimided to their visit to Washington to witness the loanguration. His Honor dwelt on the splendor of that spectacle as indicative of the governmental theory of our country, and as a testimony of the glorious fact that in our country the proudest pecition may be attained by any of izen, regardless of rank, birth, or station. He remarked that their visit to the Hall of Independence was eminently appropriate after witness as those impressive inaugural ceremonies as from this very Hall sprang the principles which his at the foundation of our greatness, the full grandeur of which they had felt at the inauguration of James Buchana. After a few words on the American pride which should animate our hearts as citizens, and the orinoiples which should govern our actions, the Mayor closed by again welcoming them to the City of Philadelphia.

"Capt, James Turner Foreman of the Company, on its behalf, made a very graceful acknowledgment. He said that in witnessing the inauguration the Company, of New York firemen he had the honor to represent feit a double pleasure from the fact that the distinguished citizen who had received the highest honor in the gift of this or any other people was a citizen of the K-ystone State. He added a confirmation of the Mavor's remark of the great and exclusively American text that any man could rise in America, in the erronnstance that Senator Broteries of Caviforois had seen. The visitors were accompanied by a Committee of

"The visitors were accompanied by a Committee of the Perseverance Hose scan secort. They afterward visited various public institutions."

CITY MORTALITY .- The City Inspector reports 449 deathe during the past week-an increase of one as compared with the return of the week previous. There as been a marked falling off in the number of deaths rom ciseases of the brain and nervee, and a corre-spending increase of fatal cases of affections of the urgs, throat &c. The scarlet fever still prevails, and s slightly on the increase. The following figures exbibit the number of deaths during the past two weeks

among adults and shildren, distinguishing the saxes:

Among the principal causes of death were the fulreflammation of the lungs, 29; scarlet fever, 46; neasles, 7; marasmus (infactile), 14; dropsy in the bead, 20; small-pox, 12; croup, 22. There were also 5 deaths of apoplexy, 5 of bronchitie, 7 of convention of the brun 6 of erysimples, 7 of ecrofula, 6 inflammation of the bowels, 9 premature births, 29 stillborn, and 13 deaths from violent causes. Of the total number 48 were inmaies of the public institutions. The following is a electrication of the diseases, and the total number of deaths in each: Bones, loints &c., 5; brain and nerves, 83; generative organs 3 : heart and blood-vessels. 9: langue throat. &c., 149; o'd ege, 3; skin &c., and eruptive fevers, 73; stillborn and premature births, 38; stometh, howels, and other digestive organe, 43; uncertain e-at and general fevers, 33; armary organs, 5-total, 449. The number of deaths, compared with the cor-pending weeks of 1855 and 1856, was as f. Baws: Work ending March 10, 1855, 491; week ending March 8. 1856, 394; week ending March 7, 1857, 449. The nativity table gives 321 natives of the United states, 67 of Ireland, 38 of Germany, 8 of England,

4 each of Scotland, and France.

NOVEL ADVERTISEMENT -The art of attracting public attention is arriving at a degree of perfect on positively astenishing. The latest novelty in this line came off on Saturday last, when the proprietors of a certain place of popular amusement to Broadway drop med up about 10 000 boys, by the present of are spice to the young archine. The affair commenced with a grand procession, he sted by mammeth omaituers, drawn by gaily plumed horses, and a brass band, which marched through Broadway and other treets from the apper part of the city and back to Erich square, attracting in its course a great degree of mirthful interest from its extreme singularity. The little fellows composing the procession plodded bravely on through the mad after their kines redominen accome parying and guarding their from being run over. On aching Union squere it had been determined to make he boys march in live between the stages containing te kies but they broke through all restraint, and mend pell-mell for the toys. All efforts to preserve order were out of the question, and the endeavors of the policemen to keep the embires back were about as encressing as those of Mrs. Particular when she tried to sweep the waves of the Atlantic out of her back parler with a broom. A whole hour was occupied in the distribution, and then a great many went away dien; pointed and kitches. During Saturday aftersoon ard yesterday the hieflyers were to ful feather, and with the h-lp of the wind these povel advertisers cortainly got some pretty tall puffs.

A MARHOTH TURKEY-IMPROVING THE BREED -R. B. Avery of Wampsville, Madison County, Now-York, is extitled to the first prize of bosor for improvemert is the breed of turkeys. From a cross of the American wild 'nikey, made fourteen years ago up in the best domesticated birds, of pure black color, that could be obtained, and by careful attention to breediry since that time, he has succeeded in producing a m ale bird, two years old ast June, of superlative bear-ry, of glossy black plumage, that weighe 34 E ale;